

GALICK: SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND CULTURE CHANGE

still rise with the sun, although they go to bed after dark. On the whole, there is no specific homological time for meals. However, the village schools operate on a definite time schedule, and this affects quite a large proportion of the resident population—the teachers and their families, the children, and their mothers who prepare their lunches. Of course, those who are, or have been, working in the city, are quite thoroughly conditioned to clock-schedules. A good deal of apparently unnecessary reference to and speculation of watches was observed in the village. On the whole, however, it can be said that future plans which involve exact hours are made and fulfilled in a casual manner. Perhaps a valid generalization would be that the average individual regards his watch as a symbol of prosperity, an instrument, on occasion, of practical value, and an interesting toy—all in about equal measure. (596)

Combs, toilet soap, safety and weight scales, shaving lotion, etc. (all of European or American manufacture) are universally distributed. Some people have and use toiletbrushes. The women do not appear to use cosmetics to any great extent. (302)

A variety of containers have already been described, but several more must be added. The rectangular five-gallon gasoline can, with its top cut out and fitted with a wooden handle, is widely used for carrying water, cement and other bulk materials. Various sizes of coiled baskets, cylindrical with large handles over the top, are used for carrying food. Large, flat wicker trays are used for carrying such things as bread and laundry and for the display of vegetables in the stores. (415)

Carpenter's and mason's tools—hammers, saws, planes, levels, drills, screwdrivers, chisels, and trowels—appear to be the same in form as they are in the West. Probably most of the items now used are western-made, but most of the forms are very old in the Middle East. (42)

Agricultural tools are conservative and of very ancient form. There are no horses in the village (the Arabs use them for riding rather than for traction), and the ox is the chief draft animal. The plow consists of a wooden shaft (in several segments) to which a round iron spike is set at an angle. The timber is a heavy sledge into whose bottom sharp volcanic stones (from the Akkar) are set. (See Thomsen, 1936, pp. 134-36, for illustrations.) Grain is winnowed by raising it up into the air with a rather crude fork made entirely of wood. Small wees and hand-clippers (the only recent foreign element in the toolkit) are used for pruning. The last item is an iron spade, which is, if possible, manipulated by two or three men. One man grasps the handle and shaft in the usual manner, and, in effect, pushes the spade. One or two other men pull the spade by means of cords attached to the shaft just above the shoulder of the blade. (332)

The traditional means of communication were donkeys, horses, and human backs and legs, traveling over rough stone paths. To this, can be added a number

From Singapore

The selected landowner, typical of agriculture in the United States, is nearly gone in California, 361
In the few project villages nearly all farmers live in the fields or half-way over. Their wooden
sheds, barns, and other farm equipment are stored each day in their barns in the fields.
Often a stable is constructed as a part of the living quarters to take care of the family cow or other
domestic. The concentration of buildings in one area in the Middle East often results in a considerable
expenditure of time in walking to fields located sometimes ten or fifteen miles from the village.
In the project villages the land has been a common enemy. Farmers in the far north register as landless
or much by walking.

The characteristic small landowner has a cow or two which he depends on for milk and 331
eggs, a single wooden plow, and a few other simple hand tools. These comprise his capital except 332
more. The field work is shared by all the members of the family, although in the desert 462
area there is a fairly rigid division of labor between the sexes. Plowing is a man's work, while sowing
with a man is one carrying water from the village fountain.

In the project area no reliance is made of tractors, harrows, mechanical threshers, or other 7
mechanical farm equipment except as one or two large farms operated by government owners. 345
Some of the project villages have electric power. Farm organizations have been set up as incentives 414
of labor rather than capital. Low wage rates and an ample supply of laborers enables to make 465
the use of labor more advantageous than mechanization. In 1953 the prevailing rate for farm
labor was 10 cents per day, 10 cents per hour, and 10 cents per acre.

Most of the project villages have a plot of land called the kitchen where the villagers, often 138
working in common, store their grain. Here the wheat or other seed may be placed after a half 36
bushel from the field. For months after harvest in the winter, one finds the men pulling behind 341
there a mound, a few hundred bushels of which is stored with growing wheat or jagged
pieces of wood. The farmer's wife or a small boy sits on the end with a stick across the nose over
a layer of grain. In this way the kernels of grain are loosened and the straw from the field. In 347
order to separate the kernels of grain from the chaff, the farmer uses the windmill grain and chaff